



Accordingly, submitted herewith is a Petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.183 requesting entry of this Reply Brief in the interest of fairness and justice. Appellants respectfully request that this

Reply Brief be entered. This Reply Brief responds to the arguments raised in the Examiner's Answer and is submitted in triplicate.

1. **SUMMARY OF THE EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

In the Examiner's Answer, claims 2-4, 6, 8-9, 15, 20, and 22-24 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sariti* (U.S. Patent No. 3,079,472) in view of *Nakamura* (U.S. Patent No. 4,969,196). Claims 5, 7, 14, 16, 21, and 25-29 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Sariti* in view of *Nakamura* and further in view of *Lee et al.* (UK Patent Application GB 2 278 251) or *Numa* (Japanese Publication No. 55-118299).

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2. **APPELLANTS' REPLY TO THE EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

- a. ***Sariti* Does Not Teach Or Suggest A Magnetic Circuit Formed In A Rectangular Shape Such That Each Of The Top Plate, The Plate-Shaped Magnet And The Back Plate Has A Width And A Length, Each Width Being Substantially Less Than Each Respective Length**

The Examiner's continued reliance on the *Sariti* reference as allegedly expressly teaching the claimed magnetic circuit "wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*, thereby permitting installation of the speaker unit in a narrow space," is misplaced.¹

1. As discussed in detail in Appellants' Brief, the Examiner asserts that the language in the claims stating that "wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*, thereby permitting installation of the speaker unit in a narrow space," is expressly taught by *Sariti*, not that it would have been obvious in view of *Sariti*. Nonetheless, Appellants submit that such claimed combinations are not only not expressly taught, but that they also would not have been obvious in view of *Sariti* or the other art of record for the reasons set forth in Appellants' Brief filed September 6, 2001.

In the Examiner's Answer, the Examiner relies principally on two portions of *Sariti*: (1) the illustrations of the magnetic circuit in Figures 1-3; and (2) the text set forth at column 2, lines 56-58. *See* Examiner's Answer, page 3.

Considering first the illustrations shown in Figures 1-3 of *Sariti*, these illustrations clearly suggest forming a square rectangular magnetic circuit, or at most, a substantially square rectangular magnetic circuit. However, such a square rectangular magnetic circuit or a substantially square rectangular magnetic circuit is far different from Appellants' claimed invention, which is directed to, *inter alia*, a rectangular magnetic circuit "wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*, thereby permitting installation of the speaker unit in a narrow space," *i.e.*, a magnetic circuit having sides that are substantially longer than they are wide. Hence, far from expressly teaching or rendering obvious the claimed invention, Figures 1-3 of *Sariti* in fact teach away from Appellants' claimed invention. Moreover, as is evident from Figures 1-3 of *Sariti*, the Examiner's contention that "[t]here is no disclosure in the *Sariti* reference that the sides of the housing 48 and each of front plate 12, magnet 33 and back plate 14 which are the same or substantially the same as argued [in Appellants Brief] on pages 11-12 and 15" is plainly incorrect, since these figures clearly depict square or substantially square magnetic circuit components. *See* Examiner's Answer, page 7.

Furthermore, examining the text set forth at column 2, lines 56-58, not in a vacuum, but in the context of all that is taught by *Sariti* as a whole, including the square rectangular (or substantially square rectangular) shape of the magnetic circuit components depicted in Figures 1-3, a skilled artisan would interpret the statement at column 2, lines 56-59 of *Sariti*, to indicate that the components of the magnetic circuit (*i.e.*, the magnet 33, front plate 12, and back plate

14) can be square rectangular, substantially square rectangular, or circular.² It is simply not the case that a skilled artisan would understand *Sariti*, viewed as a whole, to teach or suggest forming a magnetic circuit “wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*, thereby permitting installation of the speaker unit in a narrow space.” This is especially true in view of the square, or at most, substantially square rectangular shaped magnetic circuit depicted in Figures 1-3. Indeed, Figures 1-3 of *Sariti* would suggest forming structure that is far different from the claimed magnetic circuit “wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*.” Accordingly, at most, *Sariti*, viewed as a whole, would suggest forming a square rectangular, substantially square rectangular, or circular magnetic circuit.

The Examiner’s contention that “*Sariti* does not restrict to the housing and the magnetic circuit in the only square shape as argued [by Appellants]” indicates that the Examiner misapprehends Appellants’ position. See Examiner’s Answer at p. 6. Appellants do not assert that *Sariti* should be construed as disclosing only a square shaped magnetic circuit. Rather, for the reasons discussed above, and in Appellants’ Brief, Appellants assert that *Sariti*, viewed as a whole, suggests at most magnetic circuits that are circular, square rectangular, or substantially square rectangular in shape.

Significantly, *Sariti* does not draw a distinction between the square magnetic circuit structures 12, 14, and 33 shown in Figures 1-3 and other types of rectangles that are not squares. For example, *Sariti* at column 2, lines 56-58, does not mention squares, but only rectangles,

2. *Sariti* at column 2, lines 56-59, states: “The magnet 33 is formed in substantially the same shape as the front and back plates 12 and 14 which can be rectangular, circular or of any other desired shape.”

circles and “any other desired shapes.” Thus, in view of the plainly square magnetic circuit elements depicted in Figures 1-3 of *Sariti*, the term “rectangle,” as used by *Sariti*, appears to be nearly synonymous with “square,” and connotes a square rectangular shape or, at most, a substantially square rectangular shape. In a related manner, the phrase “or any other desired shape” in *Sariti* at column 3, line 59, is so general as to be devoid of meaning, and certainly would not provide any substantive guidance or suggestion that would lead a skilled artisan to form the particular unique rectangular magnetic circuit having “a width and a length, *each width being substantially less than each respective length*,” as claimed.

Accordingly, the relied-upon portions of *Sariti* do not support the Examiner’s contention that *Sariti* discloses Appellants’ claimed combinations “wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width and a length, each width being *substantially less than* each respective length, thereby permitting installation in a narrow space.” Indeed, the housing 48 as depicted in *Sariti* Figures 1-3 is as different from Appellants’ claimed combinations as it can possibly be, because rather than having one side that is substantially less than another (as required by Appellants’ claims), the sides of housing 48, as depicted in Figures 1 and 2, are the same or, at most, substantially the same.

In the Examiner’s Answer, the Examiner further contends that “[s]ince the magnetic circuit of *Sariti* is formed in a rectangular shape (column 2, lines 56-58), the width of each of the top plate, the magnet and the back plate is substantially less than the length of each respective length as claimed.” *Id.* This is simply not correct. As discussed above, *Sariti* discloses magnetic circuits that are circular, square rectangular, or nearly-square rectangular in shape. Rectangles that are substantially square in shape do not have a width that is substantially less than each respective length.

From the foregoing, it is indisputable that *Sariti* does not expressly disclose or suggest any of the claimed combinations wherein each of the top plate, the plate-shaped magnet and the back plate has a width that is substantially less than its respective length. *Sariti* only suggests a circular, square rectangular, or at most, a substantially square rectangular magnetic circuit, and fails to teach or suggest a magnetic circuit having the *specific* dimensions and advantages associated with and provided for by the present invention.

b. *Sariti* Teaches Away From The Claimed Backplate Having A Rectangular Shape And Having An Integrally Formed Upright Pole On Its Center

Regarding the claimed “back plate having a rectangular shape and having an *integrally formed* upright pole on its center,” on one hand the Examiner asserts that the upright pole in Figure 3 of *Sariti* is formed as a unit with the back plate of the magnetic circuit. See Examiner’s Reply at p. 7. However, Figure 1 of *Sariti* clearly indicates that the pole piece 24 is formed *separately* from the back plate 14 and then pressed into the opening 16 in the back plate 24 (*i.e.*, the pole piece 24 and back plate 14 of *Sariti* are clearly depicted as two distinct parts). Accordingly, *Sariti* not only fails to teach or suggest the claimed back plate having an integrally formed upright pole, *Sariti teaches away* from this significant aspect of the invention, which may influence the performance or construction of the magnetic circuit, and hence the entire speaker unit.

On the other hand, the Examiner asserts that “constructing a formerly integral structure in various element [*sic*] involves only routine skill in the art.” See Examiner’s Answer p. 7. Such reasoning is inapposite, since the present invention is directed to constructing an integral structure which had been previously formed from separate elements. See, *e.g.*, Figure 1 of *Sariti* depicting pole piece 24 and back plate 14 as separate elements. Thus, the Examiner has not

provided any rationale as to why an integrally formed upright pole would have been obvious, especially in view of the contrary teaching of a distinct pole piece 24 in *Sariti*. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 2-9, 14-16, 20-22, and 25-27 based on *Sariti* in view of *Nakamura* are incorrect and should be reversed.

CONCLUSION

For the aforementioned reasons, and for the reasons set forth in Appellants' Brief dated September 6, 2001, Appellants respectfully submit that *Sariti, Nakamura, Lee et al.*, and *Numa*, whether taken singularly or in combination, do not teach or suggest the novel combinations of features recited in independent claims 4, 6, 20, 23, 25 and 28, and their dependent claims 2, 3, 5, 7-9, 14-16, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, and 29.

In view of the foregoing, Appellants respectfully request the reversal of the Examiner's rejections and allowance of the pending claims. If there are any other fees due in connection with the filing of this Brief, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-0310. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should also be charged to our deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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